

H. B. Weiss and G. M. Ziegler, *Thomas Say: Early American Naturalist* (Springfield and Baltimore, 1931), p. 40.

I am indebted to Dr. dos Passos as the inspiration for this research, and refer readers to his forthcoming paper for other details about Say's interesting fascicle.

## Notes and Observations

LITHOPHANE SEMIBRUNNEA HAW. (TAWNY PINION) IN NORTH KENT. — I had a specimen of this species at a sugared oak bole in Darenth Wood on 5th October, 1974. I had resorted to sugaring tree trunks during that autumn because of the atrocious weather conditions which prevailed throughout October, making the spreading of the mixture on foliage in the usual manner almost impossible. In fact the nightly turnout at the sugared trunks far exceeded in numbers anything I had previously attained on foliage; for example on one evening almost two hundred *Conistra vaccinii* L. and *C. ligula* Esp. were observed at several strips, along with other autumn moths. — J. PLATTS, 11 Maydowns Road, Chestfield, Kent.

COLEOPHORA OCHREA (HAWORTH) IN DORSET IN 1976. — While entomologising near Swanage on 5th June, my friend Mr. S. C. Scarsdale Brown and I found a number of the case-bearing larvae of this local moth which were mining the leaves and flower-buds of *Helianthemum chamaecistus*. As far as is known, the species had not been seen in Dorset since E. R. Bankes took it there towards the end of the last century. — J. M. CHALMERS-HUNT.

EPIBLEMA GRANDAEVANA (L. & Z.). — This species is usually supposed to have been imported with ballast from the Baltic, and so far as I can ascertain was never found apart from the old ballast heaps near Hartlepool. There is a long account of its history in Barrett, Vol. xi, 146-148, and for many years from 1870 to 1910 it was common in its rather restricted locality.

My late friend J. W. Corder of Sunderland and myself had several talks about its disappearance in 1925, when I arranged for him to stay at the keeper's cottage at Blean for a couple of months. He informed me that it entirely disappeared during the 1914-1918 War, that he gave up collecting during the war and afterwards none of the Durham entomologists had seen it. At any rate, before 1910 it was abundant in its one place, and when John Gardner wanted any he went to the sand-heaps at the end of May and soon had a cocoa-tin of pupae.

Corder and I endeavoured to account for its disappearance. We did not think, as has been suggested, that Gardner over-collected it, since the female contains a large quantity of eggs and the food (coltsfoot) was universal where the moth was found. We had two ideas which seemed feasible. Firstly, the moth having been introduced, the alterations in conditions due